Answ'd 2 -
Ms. L. - attd

Address of Scott Forman

Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill,
Boston, Jan. 13, 1848.

My dear Sir,

A box is in preparation, to go by Steamship on Saturday 15th inst, which will contain parcels for various parts of your County, (mementos of our Anti-Slavery Bazaar) — in which I design to send a small parcel for yourself. And with it, I would say a few words. — As to the Bazaar, nothing of mine is needed. You will find Mrs. Chapman's account in the Liberator of this week, (published also in an extra form) all that could be desired. And she even has quite taken away the keen edge of the disappointment which I felt, and you must feel too, in the non-arrival of the Bristol boxes in season. She has even put a pleasant aspect upon the uncontrollable fact of their delay. One of your boxes — that shipped by the North Star — has not yet come to hand. That by the St. Petersburgh (the last sent, I believe) has arrived, but has not yet been received from the Custom-house. The receipts of the Bazaar reached $4300., within $200. of the sum received last year. This is a most truly encouraging result, when the fact of the severe pressure in the money-market is considered. For myself, I was fully prepared to rejoice, & feel satisfied, if $3000. had been taken. Instead of which, and most unexpectedly to nearly everyone (if not to all),

the receipts mount up to very nearly what they were last year, at a time when money was "easy" and to be had at usual rates of interest. Many of our merchants have paid at rates of 18 per. ct. for money, and even higher, and all have been glad to get it for 12 pr. cent. The war with Mexico is beginning to make itself felt, by its draining off the specie of the Country. But I shall not go into a disquisition on finances, on which I could not possibly be luminous.

I had the pleasure of receiving yours of Dec. 3d. contained in one from Miss Carpenter, for which, also, please convey to her my thanks. I was glad, too, to get the documents you sent me. Those relating to the Douglass Testimonial I handed to Mr. Garrison, who was glad to get them. I thank you also for the fair copy of the "Answer" to the Boston Invitation, preceded by your remarks, as published in the "Inquirer". — The Unitarians, I think, are embarrassed not a little by their non-committal position as to Slavery, - for such, to all practical purposes, it is - and every time the subject is brought up here, or by a Letter of Entreaty or Rebuke from your country, the inconsistency and folly and untenableness of that position appear more glaring. There is a small body among the Amer. Unitarians which seems resolved to go forward, - but they are getting sifted continually, and I cannot venture to predict what is to become of the body generally. They have lately made an effort to Remonstrate, with Congress, against the Continuance of the War with Mexico,

and to demand the stopping of the supplies. To this remonstrance, less than 3000 names have been obtained! The number of avowed Unitarians in this country cannot be short of 300,000. The Remonstrance to Congress embraced the names of Ministers, Laymen, and Women - 2900 all told! This is the most vital thing the body has done for some time; and this was started by Wm. H. Channing and James F. Clarke, men (especially the former) who are hardly received with cordiality by the brethren. Channing could not get access to half-a-dozen out of some 20 Unit[n]. pulpits of Boston. The chief credit the denomination can lay claim to is derivable from the labours of a very few persons, who are ridiculed & denounced for their labours, when put forth.

You can understand the disappointment I feel respecting the "Inquirer"; for you have doubtless been yourself much grieved thereat. The numbers for several months past have seemed to me so tame & inoffensive that I have directed to have the sending of it discontinued. I shall not therefore regularly see it, if indeed at all, hereafter.

Mr. Hincks will conclude this evening a course of Six Lectures on Botany. His audience is very small, but I am told he is admirably good-tempered and philosophical about it in private, as he certainly appears to be in public. My wife and myself have attended them, and have been interested, more in his enthusiasm & earnest devotion to the science however, than in the subjects of the lectures themselves. We had hoped

the course should have been more elementary. In stead of which, it pre-supposed a pretty considerable knowledge of the Science, ~~and~~ So far as I could judge, Mr. H. has dived into the intricacies and nicest analyses of the Science. He should have had a Class of Botanical Students; and ought to have had very many such that he has not had. The truth is, We are not a Science-loving people, save as Science can be immediately combined with Art, and made "to pay". Then again it is a season of the Year, when the Regular Courses of Lectures in this City use up nearly every evening. And thirdly, Mr. H. did not sufficiently employ the 'means & appliances', which are absolutely necessary here, to draw attention to his Course. He keeps himself very quiet at other times. I do not hear of his calling anywhere. I trust he will get more with success before he leaves our shores. He told Mr. Garrison the other day (~~whom~~ they met at a public meeting) that he designed going into the Southern States,- and previously to that time he seemed to prefer not identifying himself with the active Abolitionists,- such, at least, was Mr. Garrison's impression from what Mr. Hinckes said.

The 2d No. of T. Douglass's paper has been published. I wish I could send you ~~some~~ the Nos., but only enough are sent to this office to supply Subscribers, and my copy I have promised to send regularly to the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in Brooklyn, Ct. Probably you will see some copies however.

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Mr. Tuckerman, you say, thinks I have greatly wronged Mr. Elliot of St. Louis. Wherein? Does Mr. T. point out the wrong? I am not conscious of doing, or meditating, him a wrong! I never fail to state the circumstances under which he became a Slaveholder, whenever I speak of his having been a Slaveholder. I never withhold any extenuating circumstance of the offence — but that it was an offence, a great wrong, a sin against mankind, I do hold. The fact that he holds it so lightly only shows him disqualified to give a just opinion on the questions in controversy between Abolitionists and their opponents. He might have relieved & protected the woman who came to him in her distress, in a perfectly unexceptionable way, without entering into the relation of her Owner! If he couldn't, clearly it was a case in which Providence did not call him to interfere. Mr. Eliot did wisely in declining the Secretaryship of the A. U. A. His sympathies & spirit (for, in a little body, he has a quick flashing spirit, certainly not without its generous qualities) fit him rather for Southern life, manners & scenes.

Whenever another Document comes from British or Irish Unitarians to American, on any subject, I hope it will be distinctly addressed to some known & regular Association — the A. U. A. is the best. — I intended to have had your "anti" taken from the A. U. A. office, and suspended in Faneuil Hall, during the holding of the Bazaar; and had obtained leave to remove it; but it was neglected. I have however directed the attention of many Abolitionists to it, and shall do so yet further. The Address of some 45,000 Scottish Women to the Women of America was displayed in Faneuil Hall,

It reached many times across the hall, from side to side, and attracted much attention.

I have no doubt the "Sketch of Maryland Life" is perfectly reliable. Mrs. Dall, the authoress, is a Boston-born-and-educated lady — very intelligent — who spent a year or more in Maryland, after her marriage. She has another article in the "Liberty Bell" of this year.

I am able now to give you some particulars, which I was obliged to omit in my last, of the cost of printing W. W. Brown's Narrative — a work of about the same size as Douglass'. Of course, I should not wish them made public.

W. W. B. had printed of his "Narrative" — 3000 copies. The printing & paper of the entire edition, including the printing of the engraved likeness cost $316. This is about 7 1/5 cents a copy. He had 1000 bound in cambric; the binding of these was 8 cents each. The work therefore cost him as follows:

1000 Bound copies	$152.00
2000 paper Covers	144.00
Engraved Plate	30.00
	$326.00

making the average less than 11 cents a copy. — The difference between this and the cost of the Paris transl[n]. is very trifling, therefore; — nor so great as I thought, when I first wrote you — if I rightly remember what the price was, at Paris.

In my last to you, I ~~have~~ spoke of a recent communication in the Chr[n]. Register, from Rev. Geo. E. Ellis of Charlestown; and, I think, sent you the paper containing it. You have doubtless seen the notice which E. Quincy took of it in the Liberator

Did you see Mr. Gay's review of it, in the Standard? I thought it admirably well done — better than Quincy's. Nothing has been heard from Ellis about it, to my knowledge, since he was put into the "Refuge of Oppression".

I have been busy, 2 or 3 hours, aiding Mrs. Chapman in making up & directing parcels of the "Liberty Bell" for Eng^d., Scotland, & Ireland. — I must therefore bring this to a speedy conclusion, as the boy is now to be packed.

I have the pleasure to send you a copy of Theodore Parker's Letter on Slavery, just published — an Unitarian Conf. Register — and some copies of a recently published Lecture by Wm. W. Brown.

Also I have the pleasure to send to your daughter, and beg her acceptance of, a new Poem which has been received with great favour here — "Evangeline", by Prof. Longfellow of Harvard College. The Poem is founded on fact, and the events narrated in the earlier part of the Poem are all history. The French ~~a rather Neutral~~ settlement* of Grand Pré, lying near the Bay of Fundy was broken up, the buildings burned, and the inhabitants dispersed, by a strong force sent from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and commanded by a Massachusetts officer. I am not able to give you this moment, the precise date. I think it was not far from 1750.

I must close, with sincere respects to your daughter and best regards to all my Bristol friends —

With sincere respects, Yrs.
S. May Jr.

* They were known in these (then) Colonies as "French Neutrals".

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